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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

DEER CULTURE.

I have not seen that any more able pen has
been enlisted in the cause of the Deer, therefore
I suppose I must, as best I may, attempt to
show how they can be cultivated and made an-
other profitable link in the chain of domestic
animals. And just here let me say, that I do
not pretend to be very learned in natural history,
and if I err, shall be pleased at correction.

The deer so extensively cultivated in the
parks of England, are the Fallow deer, (of
which I have seen a thousand in a herd,) much
resembling our deer in general outline, though
not quite as large, and having this distinctive
feature—that their horns are broad and flat
—whereas the deer of this region more nearly
resembles what is known as the stag, red deer
or hart—the only variety found wild at this
time in Great Britain, and that only in the
most mountainous part of Scotland; their
horns, like those of our deer, are round and
spiked, according to their age.

The animal, then, for which I solicit your
readers' careful consideration, is the Stag or
Red deer, a specimen of which I brought with
me from Jefferson county, some months since,
whose dressed weight was 150 lbs., and it not
half fat at that.

First, then, we will consider its adaptability
to domestication. We all remember the two
old similes—"As gentle as a lamb," and as
"wild as a deer." I hold that the deer, in
a domesticated state, can be made more near-
ly to resemble the lamb than any other ani-
mal I know of. "As graceful as a fawn," is
an accepted axiom. If, then, they are graceful
and gentle, here are two inducements to cul-
tivate both their acquaintance and them. But
I have been met with the question of how I
would keep them confined, or protected from
my neighbors, who would consider they had a
right to shoot a deer wherever they found him.

I will dispose of the first question by the
statement, that I have seen four different parks
in this State, each in a different county, that
were securely kept by a fence of ten rails,
staked and ridged.

As for the second objection, I found that the
neighbors appeared to take almost as much
interest as the owners. I can well remember
the haste with which a neighbor of one of the
owners came to inform him that one of his
deer had got out of the park. And why should
they not? Who would think of trespassing on
a neighbor's ground to kill sheep or cows?
Why then should we expect them to treat deer
any differently?

The next and only question that I can see
requiring consideration is, how to get a stock?
and I admit it to be a serious one, but not in-
surmountable. Time and patience that have
accomplished so much, would bear their usual
fruit in this case also—though the process at
first must necessarily be slow. I should go
about it in this way:

First, I should select a piece of rough timber
land, say one or two acres—increasing my
boundary as I increased my stock, and inclose
it as above described, without doing anything
further to it. Then, I should seek the nearest
hunter I knew of to catch me as many young

fawns as he could get. Say I only got five or
six to start. The next year each of the does
might be relied on for an increase of one; and
at and after two years, each might be consid-
ered good for two, and some three even. The
only attention required being the care of the
fences, and in severe weather a little feed, say
hay or oats, much as you would feed sheep.

Each would determine for himself how many
he would keep—be it twenty, an hundred or a
thousand. That stock once obtained, the in-
crease to be disposed of may safely be counted
even with the stock kept. Then venison in-
stead of being one day seven cents per pound
and the next twenty five cents—would be as
mutton or beef—say as a minimum of ten cts.
per pound or an average of ten dollars a head.

Look at this, and tell me what animal we
have among us that will make such a return
for so small an outlay.

An artificial Lick, of which they are very
fond, may be made by throwing a bushel or
two of salt on a moist place in the park. H.

Sheep Raising Essential to Good Farming.

"One thing that struck me very forcibly was
that all farmers testified that sheep raising
was absolutely indispensable to successful farm-
ing; that their manure was necessary to pre-
serve the fertility of the soil; and that without
them the whole kingdom would, in a few years,
be reduced to barrenness and sterility. It is in
this view that I regard sheep raising in this
country as more important to the ultimate and
permanent prosperity of the country, than on
account of their profits. Whatever else may
happen, we cannot permit this virgin soil and
these beautiful fields of ours to be reduced to
barrenness by the time they pass into the hands
of our children and grand children. Their fer-
tility must be preserved at all hazards, even at
the expense of present profit."—Lieut. Gov.
Stanton, Ohio.

Sheep keeping is what improves the New
England hills and the plains of Ohio, where
they have been kept for some time. It is a
kindred practice to dairying. Land almost
worthless in New York, New England, and
numerous other places, has improved, two, three
and even four-fold by this method. I have seen
the experience on my own farm and that of my
neighbors in the Empire State.

Not only is land improved by grazing, but adjoining farms are benefitted by it. The price of land is raised in consequence. It needs but the dairy and the sheep (producing profit all the while) to bring the latter to an equality with the former. There is no immediate loss by this method, but profit; while the great advantage is reached afterward by yearly improvement. It is an easy way to enrich land, to correct the abuse of (wet) tillage, and to establish a man. Where a farm is rich it retains the fertility—is a profit there; but is the greatest gain where land is run, or soil is light.

I am glad to see the tendency is in the right direction. The West is awake to its interest. There is an increased inquiry for sheep, and of the best qualities; and cattle are receiving more attention. Those first engaging in the enterprise will get the most profit, and a greater increased benefit in the end. **HERDSMAN.**

DOGS AND SHEEP BELLS.—An experienced breeder of sheep says, that a number of sheep in any flock wearing bells, will keep away dogs. He allows ten bell sheep to every hundred. When sheep are alarmed, they run together in a compact body, and the ringing of all the bells frightens the dogs. In Great Britain and Ireland bells are used by almost every owner of sheep. They are useful for keeping off dogs and foxes, the latter being very destructive to lambs where this precaution is not taken.

SAVE THE CORN BLADES.

How horses and cattle relish well cured corn blades in winter and spring! They make a grab at them as if they were the most delicious food ever enjoyed by them. Fed once a day, or two or three times a week, they form an excellent relish for horses. They are very healthful food—and, it is said, are excellent for the respiratory organs. Many trainers, in preparing their horses for races, go to great trouble to get nicely cured corn blades for them.

It is an important item to be able to cure them properly. The leaves should be stripped from the stalk after the corn has fairly glazed. They should be put in small bundles that you can clasp with your two hands, and left to dry. After they are cured they should be bound up in bundles and put under shelter on an open scaffold, and not in too great a quantity, or they will heat. They ferment or sweat very easily, and must have every opportunity to get rid of the moisture by evaporation—but if put up in too great quantities they will mold.

Farmers would do well to save a nice lot of well-cured corn blades. The working teams will be grateful for the additional dish of food to their limited bill of fare. Animals need variety of food as well as men. In the wild state they have the entire vegetable world to select their food from—but in their artificial condition it is hay and corn or oats and nothing else.

TOOLS AND TOOL HOUSES.

These, every farmer should have; he can't get along decently without them; they are almost as indispensable as plows, harness, or anything else, on the farm. They can be taken advantage of in rainy days with the greatest benefit. There is almost always something that needs mending or making. Gates, plow handles, plow-beams, harrows, cultivators, and a hundred other things could be made or mended, if the farmer had the tool house and tools. Long and frequent journeys to the shops could be avoided.

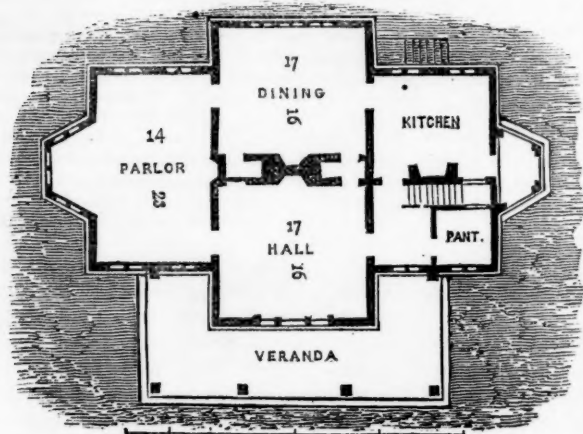
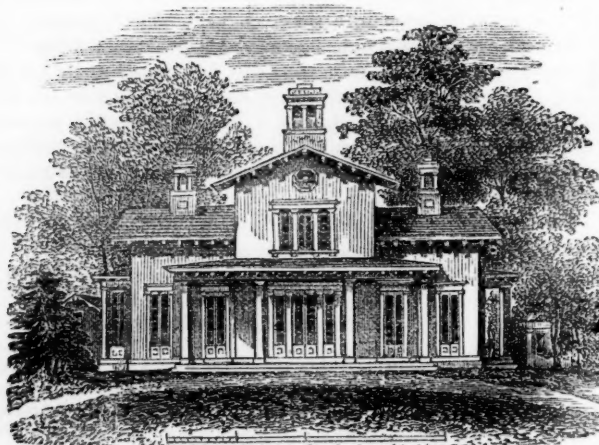
The various tools should have their respective places—be hung up with system, so that one can put his hand on them in the night as in the day. And an embargo must be laid against lending. A positive rule must be made against it, or in six months the tool house will be empty. So many farmers neglect to buy tools, and yet need them, and borrow them of their enterprising neighbors, that it is impossible to keep a set of tools if lending is practiced.

In erecting a tool house, you must have wide, high doors, so that gates, hay racks, and other large things can be taken in and out. Have the room large enough to use the ax to full advantage, so as to chop wood, if nothing else can be done. It is a good place too to rive out clap boards, staves, &c. Have your timber sawed to the proper length; and, when cold, stormy days come, you and your hands are not out of a job.

There are always about the house a great many patching jobs needed, such as hooping barrels, tubs, &c.—and with hoop poles on hand such jobs also can be attended to.

Every farmer will find a commodious tool house, and a good set of tools of the greatest advantage.

DESIGN FOR A SMALL VILLA.



The above design shows, in the elevation and plan of a dwelling, an excellent example of economical arrangement—indeed, we scarcely remember an instance where so good an effect joined to so much comfort and convenience, has been produced at so moderate a cost.

The plan of the principal floor shows, besides the entry, a parlor, a saloon, a dining-room, a kitchen and a pantry. Not an inch of space is lost; and the management of the stairs and passages in the second story is so complete, that six good bed rooms are afforded. The exterior, without making pretensions to ornamental effect, is well composed; the proportions are good, the style is well expressed, and the whole is altogether satisfactory to the eye and the judgment. The verandah which extends along the front of the building, gives an expression of great comfort to every house, in a climate where shelter and repose are so necessary in certain hours of the day, as in the Middle States, and where a verandah is therefore as indispensable as almost any apartment in the dwelling. We think there are few examples existing in this country of a cottage villa combining so much accommodation and in so unexceptionable a taste.

TO KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.—Hear a practical man on this subject: "I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use; before putting on the the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. My method is as follows: I use a long cast-iron heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felloe an hour. The timber should be dry as green timber will not take the oil. Care should be taken that the oil is not made hotter than a boiling heat, or the timber will be burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to injury by water, and is rendered much more durable by this process."

FIREPROOF WASH FOR SHINGLES.—A wash composed of lime, salt, and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty per cent. more secure against taking fire from falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough, and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing up the space between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent its warping.

KILL THE WEEDS.

April was a busy month with the farmer, in preparing his ground and planting the seed of his various crops, and May will still tax his energies and patience, if he does justice to his crops and keeps ahead of the weeds. Weeds always have the start of the farmer. They are planted and ready with the first genial rays of spring to come forth, and will contend for the mastery throughout the season. Our warm springs and hot summers are peculiarly favorable to the growth of weeds on our rich Western lands. To subdue weeds they must be taken when young. One man will easily destroy the weeds upon an acre of ground in a day while they are small, which would require the work of four men when they are large. Besides, weeds overshadow and choke the crop and drink up the very elements of its subsistence and growth. With the improved implements of the present day, the farmer can much more easily subdue the weeds than he could in earlier times when his tools were limited to the plow and the hoe.

The method now practiced by most good farmers in the first dressing of corn and potatoes, is worthy to be recommended and widely adopted. This consists in harrowing the ground after planting, with the two-horse-harrow. If the ground were well rolled or harrowed—as it always should be after it was plowed—the young plants sustain no injury from being crushed or covered with clods by the operation, while the weeds are entirely eradicated, and the land is left light and porous and in the best possible condition to communicate the heat, air and dews to the roots of the growing plants.

For potatoes, the harrow may be used with all the teeth. The harrowing should be done just at the period when the plants are within an inch of the surface, or before many are to be seen above ground. Corn should be harrowed when it is about three or four inches high. If the triangular harrow is used, the two forward or middle teeth should be removed; if a square harrow is used, the teeth should be removed so as to leave a clear space twelve inches wide through the centre on the line of draft. In harrowing, let the horses walk each side of the row.

A thorough dressing in this way will give the crop such a start of the weeds that the subsequent work is comparatively trifling.

These may appear like simple directions to those who have long practiced them; but there are still many farmers who have not learned the value of this method of cultivation.

SOOT AND CHARCOAL DUST FOR MANURE.

Soot makes an excellent manure, as it contains a quantity of ammoniacal salts. It is best used in the liquid form, and may thus be applied to flowers and garden plants. Experiments alone will determine how large a quantity must be applied to plants. Charcoal dust is not only a fertilizer from its inherent qualities, but an absorbent of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and thus tends greatly to aid the growth of vegetables. It is therefore valuable as a kind of manure.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Management of the Apiary for May.

If hives for new colonies have not already been made—make and paint them without delay, as swarms often desert hives on account of the offensive smell of fresh paint. Destroy the worms that may occasionally be found about the entrance, as one destroyed at this season of the year will prevent its producing a numerous progeny by becoming a Moth Miller which may lay thousands of eggs. Should a stock be found to be queenless, break it up, and unite it with a weak stock having a queen—(directions are given in the *Bee Keeper's Text Book*.) A few weeks before swarming, it is well to get the strong stocks to commence in the boxes. Put on only one box at a time, after putting in some guide combs, by dipping small pieces of comb in melted beeswax nearly cool and applying the comb quickly to the top of the honey box, when it will adhere, and encourage the bees to commence early in the surplus honey boxes. K.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

The article of timber, so important in all our rural operations, is continually forcing itself on our attention. The cost of maintaining posts for fences, arbors, buildings, vineyard trellis and stakes—is a heavy drain on the purse, and sadly interferes with our ideas of permanency.

The artificial preservation of timber from decay, is rapidly becoming a necessity with us. Cedar is scarce and high priced—indeed, it is doubtful if, at this day, there are as many cedar trees as grape vines in our State. Chestnut there is not—and attention is but being awakened to the importance of its introduction as a timber tree into our State. The Post and White oaks are rapidly disappearing, with but small appreciation of their real value, and they in their natural condition are far from meeting the requirements of the case in point of durability.

We want a simple, cheap, and expeditious method of giving durability to our timber; and if it can be of such a character as to render our soft and common timbers suitable for these purposes—very much will be gained.

We have undertaken a series of experiments with a view to decide this point if possible, and call attention to some points so as to excite to further and continued experiment. We wish to compare the durability of Cedar with White and Red Oak, Hickory, Ash, Elm, Pine, Maple, Willow, and other light woods in their natural condition, and after being prepared by the use of salt, gas-tar, sulphate of copper and Burnettizing.

Careful experiment seems to favor the idea that our soft woods—those that are free from acid, like the oak; and from rosin, like the pine—will absorb metallic salts most readily, and this will be of great importance if clearly demonstrated.

A Strong Salt Brine has been found of great service; but the time it takes for the saturation of the timber, and the quantity of salt required, and whether it will last as long after

this preparation as after some others, is open to farther tests. In localities where salt springs exist, it may be found the most economical substance to use, and it would be of great value to persons thus situated to undertake experiments with a view to decide these points.

Sulphate of Copper, has been long before the public, and the results have so far been satisfactory. Experiments as to the best methods for extracting the sap of the wood and injecting a solution of sulphate of copper, has been tried and succeeded. But we want simplicity—the dispensing with nice chemical combinations and complex mechanical forces. We have tried it with good results, by using a tank of two inch pine plank, with the joints fitted with red lead; of the size required, either to take in the whole post, or only three feet at the low end. If the tank is required to be large, iron straps or glands will be needed: if small, wooden stays will do. Dissolve the sulphate of copper in warm water, so as to make the solution sufficiently strong. It has been made of various strengths, using from 1 lb sulphate to 100 lbs. of water—to 12½ lbs. sulphate to 100 lbs. of water; this last strength forms a hard deposit that does not penetrate the timber well—different kinds of timber requiring different strengths. Oak does not take it so well as the softer woods, and will require in posts from forty to one hundred hours, varying with the timber, &c.

From experiments made years ago, we have much faith in this. Oak and ash timbers thus prepared were guaranteed in bridge work for thirty years. To set the posts in a boiler and boil for an hour; then withdraw the fire and let cool slowly for seven hours in the solution, has been found very good. A tank for cold solution, four feet by two, and three and a half feet deep, can be made at an outlay of about \$8. A boiler, same as described below, will be more expeditious. Sulphate of copper costs now \$16 per 100 lbs. The cost per post about 2½ cents.

Gas Tar has been extensively used and with good effect, by boiling the end of the post for three to five minutes. A sheet iron boiler twelve inches diameter and three feet deep, to hold one post, costs \$3—but this is too frail for common rough use.

From recent inquiries we find that a No. 1 boiler plate, elliptical boiler two and a half feet long, ten inches wide and three feet deep, got up in the best style, will cost \$54: this would be best, but is too high. Messrs. Lunday, Scanlon and Murphy, of St. Louis, were most obliging in our inquiries. A cast-iron boiler of same dimensions, will cost \$8 to \$12. There are at present no boilers cast of the best form—the common agricultural boiler being too wide and too shallow; but if there was a demand for a given size and form, they can be made. The size described will be found convenient, as economizing tar, permitting time to let the tar penetrate, and keeping the operator constantly employed. Gas tar costs \$6 per barrel; the posts will cost 1½ to 2 cents each.

Burnettizing is a patented mode of preserving timber: but, not meeting the agent, cannot give

details, but find that the cost would be about 2½ cents per post. The patent right and machinery used will, however, prevent its being employed on a small scale, and in those very places it would be of most value, and shipping timbers to and from a distant factory would raise the cost too much. We will notice this process in detail at another time. A.E.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Management of the Honey Bee.

The Miller is the greatest enemy of the honey bee. Queenless colonies and weak stocks easily fall a prey to it: the former are sure to be destroyed unless you rescue them, and the latter seldom escape, if the moth once gets a foothold. Where the larvæ of the bee-moth has come to maturity, and once spun its cocoon and gone into the chrysalis state, in or about the hive, the probability is that, if they be at all numerous, the next generation will overpower the colony. Their increase is so rapid, that they seem to come like weeds from the soil. If you would save your bees from their ravages, you must commence in early spring. Now is the time to destroy the pest. Look under the edges of your hive, where it rests on its stand, early every morning; raise the hive and kill every worm you can find. If you have reason to think that the worms have gone up into the combs, blow a little smoke among the bees, carry the hive away from its stand, place it on hard, smooth ground or on a table or plank, and beat it as when driving bees, and the worms will crawl out from the combs and fall down where you can kill them. This is the best you can do with the common box hive; and if the bottom board is fast, you had better pry it off. If you find dead, immature bees lying near the entrance to the hive when you visit it in the morning, you may be pretty sure there are worms at work among the combs. And as they destroy large numbers of unhatched brood in their course, it would be well to transfer the combs and bees from all common hives in which they have become numerous, to some form of movable comb hive. You will thereby save your colony and get rid of the worm, if you are diligent thereafter.

When you transfer, do not forget to unite two weak colonies into one, as you will thus save yourself an immense amount of care in hunting for worms, and you will have the additional pleasure of seeing your colony prosper.

W. C. CONDIT.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—Seeds—some of which had been exposed for a half hour to a temperature of —59° centigrade, and others for twenty minutes to one of —110°, vegetated when sown in spring as well as the seeds of the same species which had been protected from cold. It results that the greatest cold we can produce does not destroy or even enfeeble the vitality of seeds [when dry.]

THE SOUTHERN FARMER is a beautifully illustrated monthly of 16 pages, quarto, devoted to the interests of the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, the Gardener, the Stock Raiser, the Inventor, and Manufacturer, while every Housekeeper will find it an invaluable companion. Subscription price \$2 per annum, in advance. Published by M. W. Phillips, Memphis, Tennessee.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

SNAKES.

BY A FENDLER, ESQ.
[CONCLUDED.]

On the very important question of antidotes or remedies against the bite of rattlesnakes, it may be said that they all can be reduced to a few simple ones.

In the human frame, most cases of the bite occur on an extremity of the limbs, either the foot or the fingers. Hence, in these instances, a ligature is easily applied, by tying a piece of small cord, or a strip of cloth, tightly above the wound; and if it be done immediately, before the venom has a chance to circulate, cannot be otherwise but useful. But it has to be done within a few moments after the bite, for the action of the poison is sometimes so quick that the person faints while yet endeavoring to kill the snake; or, he walks for some distance and "suddenly finds his limbs giving way under him."

Another remedy—to suck the poison from the wound, seems to be less effective, the wound from the serpent's fang being so narrow as not easily to admit the poison to return through this channel by suction. It has been proved more than once that the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless when taken into the stomach and that it may be swallowed with impunity. Hence no danger is to be apprehended from sucking the wound of a rattlesnake bite, provided the mouth contains no scratch or abrasion.

The most reputed antidote, and the one which has justified its repute by the most beneficial results is *alcoholic stimulus*. The great prostration of body and mind peculiar to a person bitten, points to the free use of stimulus as the proper remedy. "When this is given," says Dr. Mitchell, "and is successful in raising the pulse, the result is commonly a rapid and easy cure, but the amount of alcoholic fluids necessary to secure even partial intoxication is scarcely credible. Quarts of brandy have been thus taken by delicate females and mere children without injury." In confirmation of this I will state that in coming home from Santa Fe I traveled in company with a Canadian mountaineer, who then having just recovered from the bite of a rattlesnake inflicted some time previous, assured me that, as soon as bitten, he drank in succession two quarts of whiskey before he became intoxicated. The popular belief is: that in order to be saved from the fatal operation of the poison complete intoxication is necessary. But persons already in a state of intoxication when bitten, have a poor chance for recovery—and cases are on record where intoxicated persons have died from the bite of the rattlesnake.

The fatal effect of the rattlesnake poison is most rapid on birds; next on quadrupeds, and considerably slower on frogs and other reptiles. Rattlesnakes bitten by their own species, or made to bite themselves, live in apparently good health for fourteen to seventeen days longer, and then die suddenly from the effect of the bite.

Snakes generally have a great tenacity of life—and a popular belief is in vogue that the

body if cut in two does not cease to show symptoms of life until after sunset. This tenacity of life, however, is not found in all snakes, and is of different degrees in different individuals of even the same species. For I have killed rattlesnakes by a few blows over the head, which, within two or three hours after ceased to exhibit any signs of life.

On the other hand, instances are on record where, immediately after the head of the rattlesnake had been cut off, the headless trunk showed considerable activity and energy for some time. If in this condition, "when the body is yet fresh, we seize the tail, the bleeding end of the headless trunk in its effort to strike at the offending hand, sometimes executes the returning movements with such precision as to hit savagely the hand before it can be withdrawn."

"In one or two instances," says Dr. Mitchell, "persons who were ignorant of the possibility of this movement, have been so terrified at the blow which greeted them, as to faint on the spot. To hold thus the headless snake, has been made a test of firmness in some parts of the West; and few have been found composed enough to retain the tail until the innocent but ghastly stump struck the hand."

Besides the "rattlesnake proper," there are two more venomous serpents to be found east of the Missouri river. One is the Massasauga or Prairie rattlesnake; the other, the copperhead snake. The bite of the former is less poisonous than that of the common large rattlesnake, and rarely sufficient to produce death in the larger animals. The bite of the copperhead is equally to be dreaded with that of the large rattlesnake. This reptile, however, is comparatively rare.

The bite of the non-poisonous snakes is entirely harmless, and its effect no more to be dreaded than the puncture of a pin.

The Blowing Viper, also called Spreading Adder, I found last summer in Fox Creek Bottom. It is said to be quite harmless and inoffensive—but when alarmed and fearing an attack, it assumes a most threatening and vicious appearance. The head and upper part of the body at once flatten and spread out to twice their usual width, accompanied by a number of successive hisses. It then looks as if the spreading parts were swelling with venom and rage, and hence the poor creature in trying by assuming a repulsive appearance to frighten away its persecutors, brings down upon itself a more speedy death.

As it seems to be a universal practice to exterminate snakes wherever found, we have no means of judging of the amount of service which they are capable of rendering the farmer by destroying noxious grubs, bugs and beetles, besides rats, mice, young rabbits, ground squirrels, moles and gophers, all more or less damaging to his crops. By its peculiar shape of body, the snake is especially fitted to drag the abovenamed animals from their narrow walks and from small crevices of rocks where nothing else but a snake can get at them.

Ever persecuted and forced back to less inhabited tracts, as the snakes now are, they do,

no doubt to some host of Comin regretting innocent me if a placed, position my of li as we do mischief check t whether of usefu terest to our elch I am bored u similar however count o mies, w me to field th name of creature I have imposed them of

There stock ra are more Some tile, mak and last wish to sede th service. and eas than ho

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no doubt, efficient service in checking, at least to some extent, the spreading of a countless host of the farmers' enemies.

Coming thus to reflect upon it, I cannot help regretting having heretofore killed many an innocent snake that might have been useful to me it allowed to live. They certainly were placed, not without a beneficent design, in the position which they now occupy in the economy of life; and it is high time to discriminate, as we do with birds, between the useful and the mischievous; to encourage the former and check the latter. Let us first try to find out whether snakes have any redeeming qualities of usefulness, that would plead for our own interest to spare their lives, before carrying out our schemes of indiscriminate slaughter.

I am free to acknowledge that, hitherto, I labored under a prejudice with regard to wasps—similar to that against snakes. Last summer, however, I found out, that what I had, on account of a poisonous sting, considered as enemies, were really most faithful friends in helping me to pick off from the leaves of my tobacco field thousands of caterpillars known by the name of "tobacco worms." Thus, these little creatures, by their efficient and voluntary aid I have no doubt saved half of my crop, and imposed upon me a duty of good will towards them of which I shall not be forgetful.

MULE RAISING.

There are various branches of husbandry and stock raising that farmers can engage in which are more or less remunerative as a business.

Some of these are keeping sheep, raising cattle, making cheese and butter, and raising horses, and lastly raising mules. It is of the last I wish to say a few words. Mules cannot supersede the use of horses only in certain kinds of service. The mule is a hardy, tough, patient and easily kept animal, and has more endurance than horses average.

What kind of a farm should a farmer have to engage with success in the mule business? A farm and lands adapted to sheep are the best for mules. The sheep and mule business go well together. Let us examine how it will be likely to be remunerative, and no doubt pay better than any other branch of stock raising.

Supposing that a man owns a jack, and hires within his neighborhood the use of twenty mares, at twenty five dollars each; to have the mules delivered sound at the age of four and a half months.

No outlay would be called for until eighteen months, say from the first of April, then he would want five hundred dollars to pay for the mules, and as much hay as would keep so many calves through the winter; or, which for mules is equally good, an equivalent of straw or corn fodder. The next summer the mules would grow and do well on any pasture that sheep could live on, and even on woods pasture. The twenty mules would not want a territory larger for pasture than one hundred and fifty sheep. This season the same number of mares should be hired if the farmer has territory enough. When the mules are fifteen or eighteen months old, their points begin to be manifested, and

they can be paired off and partially broke. They should be mated according to color, size, disposition, travel, &c. The next spring, when two years old, they would be ready for market, or any time thereafter, and perhaps some of them the fall previous, when eighteen months old. The farmer would now have from two to three thousand dollars worth of mules to turn off every year, after the first year and a half.—

[Ohio Farmer.]



Horse Department.

WATERING TROTTERS.

Preceptor.—We ended the conversation, when I was here before, by a few remarks on watering horses in training. We will reconsider it previous to going to the stable. The quantity of the fluid has to be closely scrutinized as that of the food we give, and, from the very cleanest holding matter in solution that is detrimental, there will be danger in giving that, if we are aware of it, containing these properties, and using something to correct the bad effect. Rain, river and spring water are the kinds in use for horses. The first, if it receives no admixture from the roof that collects, or the receptacle that receives it, is pure. This fact has led many to believe that it is superior to others for horses in training. Without absolutely denying that to be the case, I am led to believe that "harder" water may be equally as good, and perhaps better in some instances. When we find the osseous frame work of the horse is composed of material which water sometimes holds in solution, and which the animal has to obtain from the food it gets, may not the structure be easier built or wants repaired by a further proportion of the material being contained in the drink? I have seen horses in like good condition when trained on soft or hard water; and more danger arises in a sudden change from the one accustomed to, if even the change is to that of a better quality, the system having adapted itself to the kind in use. This is so well known that we frequently see a supply of water taken with a horse, when the conveyance was a good deal of expense and trouble; and this has been used as a very strong argument in favor of rain water. But the varnishes building cisterns the drink would be identical, and the danger of a change done away with. I have found in my practice that, when circumstances compelled me to a change, all danger was obviated by adding a handful of linseed meal, gradually decreasing it as the use of the new kind was continued. I can hardly give satisfactory reasons why the result should be, only that the mucilage defends the stomach from the corrosion of foreign matter, and thus neutralizes its effects. Water is benefited by being exposed to the sun and air, and when using from close wells or covered cisterns, I always allow it to stand long enough to be changed, and approach nearer the temperature of the atmosphere. The temperature of the water is also of importance, and when at times that of the blood is the proper heat, there are others when it will not do to be the least tepid, but must be regulated to what will benefit the horse to drink. The acidulating of water by the use of the best tartaric acid, I have found beneficial, as in the case of sweating to guard

against fever, and some horses acquiring a fondness for the taste of it will drink when they otherwise would not touch a drop. This is an advantage in the case of light feeders, as they are generally horses that drink but very little, and if we can coax them to imbibe more fluid their appetite will be increased in a proportionate ratio, and better condition result. The amount that each horse can be restricted to can only be told by careful experiment, and the mean between an inordinate drinker and those whose thirst seems easily satisfied would not be a proper mark to guide us. I have found in both cases that frequent watering was the best plan. With those that would drink too much, I only put into the bucket the amount they are to have, and not being allowed to distend themselves, they soon become accustomed to the restriction. The others will, perhaps, not drink at all without the bucket is full, and some will not touch it unless it is set down, and they can take it unobserved. The same caution must be practised not to have too much water in a horse's stomach before their fast work is given, as to fill it with grain and hay. A pailful of water, given a little while before a race, will effectually stop a horse from winning, if his competitors are anywhere near him in speed. This shows that exertion is impeded, and the race may not only be lost, but serious injury arise from pushing the animal to do or try to do more than he can. I have spoken of the plan of giving horses water after their work by small quantities at a time, while they were walking. In signifying my custom of following another I do not decry this entirely, but would follow it under certain circumstances, as when delicate horses would drink better than if we waited till the expiration of the walk. Horses may be very much fatigued after a hard race, and require something to support them while they are taking their walk that should always be given till the tumult in the blood wholly, or at least partially, subsides. A few swallows of water are very refreshing, but not so good as the same quantity of oatmeal gruel; or, should a horse be washy, I would use wheat flour, affording nourishment as well as refreshment. We often see a great deal of fuss made, sponging and washing a horse's mouth and nostrils after the scoring has commenced. Some grooms pride themselves on the dexterity with which they handle the sponge and bucket, and many a greenhorn watches the process with a good deal of awe, considering it has much to do with the horse's going fast. On a very hot day and when the track is dusty, to keep the mouth from being parched and remove the dust from the nostrils is essential. When that is accomplished further swashings are unnecessary, and what is needless are wrong.

Pupil.—How would you arrive at the correct knowledge of the quantity of water a horse ought to have, in one that was inclined to drink too much and had to be restricted?

Preceptor.—By gradually decreasing the amount, and as long as he looked and fed well there could be no injury. But if the restriction produced a decline of appetite, it would show that the system required more fluid than he was getting, and the quantity would have to be increased. Habit has a great deal to do with this, as in everything else, and the force of custom alone may lead a horse to drink more than he needs. When the plan is followed of allowing horses to drink from a trough in a yard, or a running stream or pond, the amount of water can be only guessed at, and is a way of proceeding that I do not favor. When adopted, the capacity of swallowing ought to be found out by observing the number of swallows a horse takes in drinking a certain quantity of water, so that we can tell about what he has taken when thus watered. There is a great difference in the swallowing capacity amongst horses. Some of them will empty a three gallon bucket in forty swallows, while others will re-

quire seventy or eighty "go downs" for the same amount. As in the case of ring watering, I would only allow a horse to drink from a trough, stream, or pond when he could not be induced to drink as well from the pail. This remark, of course only applies to those who do not drink water enough, and require to be humored to coax them to take it.—[*Turf, Field and Farm.*]

ST. LOUIS TROTTING PARK.

The first regular trotting race of the season came off over the grounds of the St. Louis Trotting Park Association April 25, and was witnessed by a large number of our most respectable citizens who admire the noblest of all animals, the horse, and delight in the sports of the trotting turf. The race was mile heats, three in five, to harness, for a club purse of fifty dollars, and had closed on the evening previous with four entries, as follows: Dan Callahan, Bally, Fleetfoot and Lady Morris, all of whom put in an appearance. The horses were so evenly matched, that in pool selling they were favorites by turns. The race was one of the most exciting and warmly contested ever witnessed on that track, and if the gentlemen composing the St. Louis Trotting Park Association will continue to give (and we feel assured it is their intention to do so) a succession of just, honorable and fairly contested races as that of yesterday, their track will soon become the most popular in the country, and be the resort of gentlemen who have been compelled to withdraw their support from the trotting turf owing to the dishonest dealings of knavish horsemen. The members of this association are gentlemen well known in our midst, and they assure us that it is their intention to use every honorable endeavor to raise the trotting turf from beneath the cloud under which it has so long rested in St. Louis. By giving such races, and conducting them in the same honorable manner, they are bound to succeed.

Although it is almost too early in the season for horses to be in proper fix, the horses yesterday came to the score in very good condition, and it required seven heats to decide the race—the first heat being taken by Fleetfoot, the second and third by Bally, the fourth and fifth by Dan, the sixth a dead heat between Dan and Fleetfoot, and the seventh and last heat being taken by Dan. The winner is a fine and powerful bay horse, owned by Mr. James Lupe, and handled by Frank Redfield; he is a little too much in flesh at present, but will soon be in condition to mark the time much lower than he did yesterday. Bally is owned and driven on the road by Captain Mondell; the ribbons were held ever him in the race yesterday by Jack Carlin, a trainer and driver of experience and skill. Fleetfoot is a fine bred roan horse, and when at himself has landed under the string in 2:43. Lady Morris is a beautiful and powerfully limbed bay mare, owned and handled by Mr. Charles Morris. She shows occasional bursts of speed truly astonishing for a horse that has only been in training for a couple of weeks; and with proper care and judicious handling she will yet make her mark on the trotting turf.

FIRST HEAT.

With the exception of Bally, who was two or three open lengths in the rear, the horses got off well together. On the first turn Fleetfoot swung into the lead, closely followed by Dan and the sorrel, the mare off her feet. The roan horse never made a skip in the heat, and led the party to the score in 2:49.

SECOND HEAT.

The send off was very fair. On the turn the roan again pulled into the lead, but Dan made play, lapped and carried him off his feet, and he was successively passed by Bally and the mare. On the back stretch Bally went for Dan and gave him the go-by. After passing the

half mile pole Dan made a forward movement and took the lead, the mare and roan horse skirmishing in the rear. After entering the home stretch Bally made a rush, collared and showed daylight between himself and Dan, and led the party home in 2:47½.

THIRD HEAT.

They got off all in a bunch. On reaching the first turn the roan was up, and the mare took the lead, closely pressed by Bally and Dan. She behaved herself beautifully, and trotted for life and death, until swinging into the last turn, when she made a fearful break, and before she could be settled down to her work the others had all shot past her, Bally turning into the home stretch first, and leading the party home handsly in 2:48½.

FOURTH HEAT.

Dan took the lead on the first turn, and kept it to the score, followed closely by Fleetfoot and Bally, the mare acting badly all the way through and barely saving her distance. Time, 2:47.

FIFTH HEAT.

This was a repetition of the preceding heat, Dan taking the lead and keeping it to the end. The mare broke to a standstill on the first quarter, and showed on the wrong side of the red flag. Time 2:45.

SIXTH HEAT.

Dan again took the lead at the old place, and kept well in front until reaching the home stretch, where the roan let out a link and collared him, and they came up the stretch and under the string neck and neck, making a dead heat, Bally right with them all the time. Time, 2:46½.

SEVENTH HEAT.

The send off was as fine as it possibly could have been—the horses being all in a bunch together. Before reaching the turn Bally made a skip and dropped behind; on making the first turn the roan gave Dan a shake and took front place, but Dan would not stay shook, and went at him with a will and carried him off his feet, giving him a nasty shake in turn; the roan quickly settled down to his work, and struggled for his lost position, but could not get it, Dan beating him to the score by hardly half a length, in 2:45.

The spring meeting of the Association will commence on or about the 12th of May, and from the number of horses at present in train at the Abbey, and Mound City tracks, trotting sports of an unusually exciting and interesting character may be expected. Three or four of the fastest pacing horses that ever made a mark on a race track, are at present owned in this city, or its neighborhood, and an attempt, we hope successfully, will be made to bring them together during the meeting.

SUMMARY.

ST. LOUIS TROTTING PARK, Thursday, April 25, '67.—Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; purse, \$50. Frank Redfield enters b h Dan Callahan 2 2 4 1 1 0 1
Captain Mondell enters s h Bally 8 1 1 3 3 3 3
Samuel B. Smith enters r h Fleetfoot 1 4 2 2 2 0 2
Charles Morris enters b m Lady Morris 4 3 3 4 dis.
Time—2:49, 2:47½, 2:48½, 2:47, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:45.

Wounds in Horses—Their Treatment.

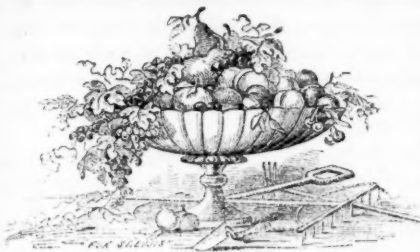
Dr. Kennedy, a veterinary surgeon, writes to the *Canada Farmer* as follows:

On the 16th of last month, a colt of mine was cut by a cradle scythe on the stifle, opening that joint from side to side on a plane with the ends of the bones, to the extent of an inch and a half; of course the joint oil flowed profusely. As it was impossible to maintain the necessary conditions of healing, such as rest, &c., I considered the case almost hopeless, but the animal being a very fine one, I was unwilling to knock it on the head. During the inflammatory period the feet swelled much and of course the leg was then stiff. Six days after the injury, when the inflammation had passed and the swelling had subsided, the lips of the wound showed

"proud flesh." I scraped this gently with a sharp knife so as to produce a fresh (an adhesive) surface, with a view to adhesion, or healing by the first intention, and brought the edges of the wound together by what we call an inhuman surgery, the "quilled suture." Thus: the stitches of double thread, and a stick about the size of a goose quill through each end, the pressure of drawing and holding the wound together is then on the stick, and the stitches are not so apt to cut out. The "joint oil" still continued to ooze out. The part seemed to become very itchy, and the colt tore out the stitches five days after they were put in. Meantime, however, adhesion had taken place to a considerable extent, and now (Sept. 16) one month after the injury, the colt is scampering about the fields with the wound perfectly healed, and has perfect use of the joint as though nothing had happened, and apparently in twelve months there will not be even a scar. Such are the facts.

Now, your readers will naturally be curious to know what was locally applied to bring this (generally serious) wound to so favorable an issue. If you allow me space, for the sake of horse flesh, I will be a little particular in my explanations. I applied nothing, and did nothing further than what is stated. If I were to suggest any improvement in the management of the like wound, it would be to leave a small space in the stitching for the "joint oil" to escape. While swelling will cause stitches to break out, no good can come from putting them in. It may be contended, however, that if we wait till the swelling subsides, the adhesive period will have passed, and then stitching can not be of much service, as nature most likely will have set up her second best plan of healing, viz: "proud flesh." The usual plan, to follow it on, is then to apply caustic more or less mild "to cut off the proud flesh." This forces nature to her third resort of healing, namely, by growth. Now, if the swelling is allowed to subside, and the "proud flesh," if there be any, if not, the edges of the wound be scraped as in the case above referred to, and managed as above, nature will heal kindly by her first and best process. I am not quite satisfied that if any of the thousand remedies urged on the "public" by the "trade," had been applied in the case set forth, nature could not have healed. Common sense tells us that any application whatever must be thrown off the edges of the wound before it can adhere, and by throwing off again and again what is readily and unscientifically applied, nature is forced to exhaust her forces, and often hopelessly fails; when if those forces were left to themselves, a wound would heal with vigor and satisfaction.

Now let me add a little more about doctering horses generally, and I am done. The dosing business, in my opinion, is carried on with a cruelty warranting legislative interference. Almost anybody can dose a horse, you know—can bleed, give balls, apply oils and ointments, give something for the water and can administer the drench! I have noticed, too, that unless the beast shows a broken leg or the like, it is generally the kidneys that are affected; also, that the rural horse doctor generally exhibits an outline quite becoming such innocent cruelties as being harsh with animals. Such is the way too often horses are doctored. Observe, I am not speaking of *how* to doctor them. This much may be said, however, better by all odds to leave the case entirely to nature, than to be meddlesome with random remedies; and if interference should be considered needful, in the absence of a trained veterinary surgeon, to whom of course the above remarks do not apply, it would be wise to have the advice of a medical gentleman, which I am quite sure would not be withheld through mere "etiquette," when and where humane interference is so much needed.



HORTICULTURAL.

MARKETING FRUIT.

It will, at first sight, be thought premature to talk on this subject now. It is important, however, to arrange how you will dispose of your fruit—in what form you will put it up, and what articles are necessary to work off and dispose of your crop.

Fruit, as a general thing, is perishable, and must be disposed of promptly, and the season of its gathering is very busy, leaving no time to finish up imperfect arrangements.

1. Determine whether you will undertake the sale yourself, or by an agent. It will almost universally be the best policy to sell by an agent. It takes all the care and attention of the cultivator to see that his fruit is properly gathered and put up. He must be at the beginning, middle, and end of all his home operations. No better illustration of the effective division of labor can be found than in this case. The agent (always in the market) knows values and quantities, and should be able at any time to take the advantage of a distant market in the case of the home market being glutted. To facilitate this, the agent should be early and fully informed as to the probable quantities of fruit to be sent for sale, and the probable times. This will prevent too little being on hand on one day and too much on another. The agent may, in many cases, sell in *advance of Receipts* to great advantage; but here there must be confidence and punctuality. Much fruit is lost by reaching the agent without any previous arrangements.

It is best to arrange the form of box or package to be used, and provide them. How much loss and provocation is caused by not having the proper means of shipment at the proper time. This is very largely the case with strawberries and such fruits. The value of grapes is often affected to the extent of a hundred per cent. in getting them a few days too late into market. Neat packages help wonderfully the sale of fruit. Have the packages convenient to handle; if too heavy, they are apt to be handled roughly and the fruit damaged.

Uniformity in quantity is much to be desired. In selling small fruits, it is generally by the quart here. Growers should steadily reject any *scant* packages—it is an act of injustice to the purchaser, and causes confusion and jealousy among growers. Apples are generally sold by the bushel or barrel—and here there is little room for difference:—but peaches are sold in boxes.

In measuring, we have found boxes varying from 438 cubic inches too small to 217 cubic inches too large. The standard U.S. bushel is 2150, 4 cubic inches for fruit;—vegetables, &c., add 1-5th, or 5 pecks to the bushel. This subject of contents of the bushel, is one of great importance. A grower, to be really successful, must have some other dependence than mere tricks of trade.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

Numerous enquiries having been made in regard to this plant. We give our experience with it after a trial of nine years. Although it has had to bear the slander of "humbug," from circumstances connected with its introduction we have found it of sufficient value still to prize it. We do not recommend it, and have no plants to sell, but give a simple statement of facts concerning it.

In the Agricultural Report of 1859 is an account of it that was sent in a private communication not intended for publication, from which we quote: "Planted late in June. They received no culture but to keep down the weeds. Remained all winter in the ground without mulch or other protection, they died off eight inches below the surface, the remainder being sound and good. Their average length 26 inches; circumference at the base, five inches; weight, from six to thirteen ounces. Replanted four tubers entire to see how much they would increase in size, cut the others into 200 pieces, trenched the earth three spades deep, planted the sets one foot apart each way, and two inches deep. They did well, and became fully as large as the former. Obtained 2,500 bulbs varying from three fourths of an inch in diameter to the size of a pea. The plants had no manure, and the ground had been only three years from the timber: clay sub-soil. This piece gives at the rate of 16,335 pounds to the acre, with no labor but to weed after planting.

"We have cooked the tubers in various ways—plain boiled, good—superior to common potato; fried, very good: plain baked in the oven, and eaten with or without butter, pepper and salt, excellent: grated or crushed and made into pudding, pronounced superior to sago, tapioca, or any of the kindred articles in use for puddings."

None of this do we gainsay, but add, it is a rapid grower, with most beautiful foliage, and the blooms of the most exquisite cinnamon odor, making a highly ornamental as well as useful plant. Can remain in the ground for years undisturbed.

Will prove of immense value in deep, rich soils, and in poor cold clays will act as a fertilizer. We regard the man who introduced this plant into the United States as a public benefactor.

CATERPILLARS.

The young caterpillars, the pests of the orchard, are just coming out. The warm suns of spring nurse them into life. Now is the time to destroy them. Where the old nests have been permitted to remain through the winter, a fine crop of young ones may be expected. Let

every fruit grower examine well his trees and see that none are left to grow to maturity. The limb on which they are located should be cut off and buried or burned, or they should be burned on the tree with some light combustible, or smoked to death, or destroyed in some way. Each man may choose his own mode of warfare—only wage a war of extermination on the little foes of the orchard. The man who destroys a nest of these vermin of the trees, is a public benefactor. When orchards become plenty in the West, these may become the greatest enemies of fruit growing, especially unless they are prevented from increasing by a perpetual war on them. Not a nest should be permitted to grow to maturity.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE VINE—No. 9.

BY DR. LOUIS L. KOCH, GOLCONDA, ILL.

RECAPITULATION.

Removal of Leaves.—In order to give greater access of air to the grapes, that foliage alone should be removed which is found upon the so-called bearing branches. In luxuriant growth—even upon vines correctly trained—they cover over the fruit rods with their grapes, thus receiving sufficient shade and protection by the three leaves above them.

Consequently, in order to a circulation of air, many leaves are to be removed upon such parts of the just named bearing branches, where the espalier is spread over too thickly by them, and where the grapes cluster too closely and thickly, but by no means in order to expose the young grapes to the rays of the sun.

Here, in Southern Illinois, 37½° N. latitude, this part of the labor may be begun, without any detriment whatever, by the middle of June; and thus simultaneously with the cutting out of the scions, and in agreement with its wants, may be continued to the maturity of the grape.

The largely prevalent view, that "the grape ripens in the shade," rests upon truths long since confirmed. As little as the grape can prosper and ripen beneath a shade occasioned by different objects, as, for instance, trees overgrowing them, or the like, just as indispensable to its success is the shade of its own leaves.

Permit me to add some experience gathered from my own practice on the subject, which requires for many a wine-grower even to be made clear. In the beginning of August, 1861, a change occurred in the temperature from a moderate warmth to a burning heat. Chiefly at the portion of my vineyards lying to the south-west, a certain blemish (produced by the burning of the sun) became visible upon the grapes exposed to the sun's rays. The grape thus affected, receives a dot or mark of the color of clay, sometimes soon seen entirely to cover it—at times but partially. In the former instance, shrinks and falls off—in the latter, the part affected merely shrinks while it heals all around, and the unaffected part matures.

Upon the Delaware, that valuable grape, I have seen the berries shrink off bunches that had little or no shade, without exhibiting as

usually that over ripeness; and when the berries were plucked, it became evident that even the stalks and pedicels had dried up, and so could not supply the bunch with nutrition, which by no means indicated any disease peculiar to this splendid grape, but merely its special want of shade, as such bunches as were in the shade were in every part sound, and had attained to the highest maturity, yielding a rich, sweet must.

In the same summer, about the beginning of August, the foliage of the Catawba, which had been so promising up to this time, became so injured by some atmospheric influence that it soon assumed a sickly yellow color, and by the middle of the same month nearly the entire foliage dropped off. The vines now presented a sad spectacle. Thus, robbed of their respiratory organs, the rather numerous and but slightly diseased grapes, hung scarcely perceptible upon the leafless vines, while they were progressing to their maturity at a dissimilar rate. Despite of the delay of the harvest, the berries never received that handsome blue generally adorning my Catawba grapes, and in order to obtain a somewhat tolerable wine, we had carefully to assort them at the harvesting while experiencing many interruptions at the same time.

If I have demonstrated by a reference to the above evidence (realized in so short an interval and so limited a sphere of operation), how very necessary the shade of its own foliage is to the grape, and how very detrimental the consequences of its removal prove, no farther caution for the non-connoisseur will be required.

Peculiarly sensitive in this respect are the thin-skinned sorts, such as the Delaware and others; and even the hardier kinds, such as the Virginia Seedling, Diana and the like, must be managed with the greatest care. Besides, the proportion of the grapes upon a vine treated properly upon an espalier, is, generally speaking, so well regulated, that no after assistance in the way of a removal of foliage is needed.

Time of Maturity.—It is self-evident, that only an entirely ripe grape will produce a wine possessing all the qualities belonging to it. Besides, there might be but few sorts which would call for this indispensable necessity in our latitude, as I have been most positively convinced by cultivating here some of the Asiatic sorts which usually attain their perfect ripeness about the middle of September.

But, on the other hand, the question, "When this very perfect maturity occurs, and what are the means to discern this proper time for harvesting," certainly demands a more definite answer.

I have never yet heard or read of any estimate putting the subject beyond all controversy, the reason of which may be found in the difference in sorts, or in the different nature of climate and soil. And yet a mistake may produce very serious consequences, and considerably reduce the quality of the wine.

F. Jullien, one of the most celebrated authors on the French culture of the grape, says:

"The best time to gather the grape is when the grapes are perfectly ripe. Which time may be learnt by the berries commencing to wither

and having attained their highest color, the skin becoming thin, and the stones loosening from the flesh, and the ripest of them already begin to rot. At times it is even advisable to let them over ripen, nay, to let them rot somewhat."

Count Chaptal, another authority on French Grape culture, says, on this subject, among other things:

"All the world is unanimous in this, that the most appropriate time to gather the grape, generally speaking, is at its maturity, which may be pretty certainly ascertained from the following:

1. The stalk of the grape, hitherto green, now becomes brown. In the champagne country, this change is expressed by saying that the stalk woodens. In Burgundy the stalk in this status is said to be tanned.

2. The bunch assumes a pendant form.

3. The berry has ceased to be hard, the skin thin and transparent, as Oliviers de Serres correctly observes.

4. The bunch as well as the berries are easily and without resistance separated.

5. The juice of the grape is strong, of a pleasant taste, sweet, thick and sticky.

6. The stones of the berries are free however from any sticky substance, as Oliviers de Serres also observes."

It is to be regretted that all the signs, in order to ascertain the perfect maturity of the grape, seem to be useless in their application to our Catawba, so much cultivated in the United States, as well as many other of our wine grapes, so that it is exclusively left to the observation of the vine culturist exactly to discern the moment in order to accelerate the harvest, as its berries, or rather their remainder, left undisturbed by previous diseases, have finally reached this status, and are frequently attacked but 24 hours later by the bitter rot. This rot then spreads with incredible rapidity, endangering the entire harvest. Even at this important status of the vine (the perfectness of which is to indemnify for all sacrifice both of time and money,) so many points—the sort, the climate, and even the nature of the soil—are to be held in view, that the marks or signs indicating this perfect maturity, which are to be of universal application, can scarcely be noticed. It is alone the magnificent Virginia seedling—(which I deem the finest among all the wine grapes known to me, which our grape culture has thus far afforded; its culture too offering every guarantee to the grower, as well as extending the hope of recognition and reputation here and abroad)—that, in this respect, gives us a certainty beyond all possible wish and desire. No delay of the harvest—though it should extend to the end of October—hazards the precious grape, and any grower of it may quietly await any, even the last symptoms of perfect maturity, and yet need not fear any diminution of the yield. The stalk now becomes wooden. The bloom of the berry, formerly dark, now assumes a light blue color, almost that of the German prune. The berry now commences to shrink, and if we wait until all these marks appear, which, as already stated may take place with all possible certainty, the grape will render

a sweet, thick saccharine must, which properly treated during its fermentation will yield a claret, uniting all the qualities in itself, which leave it not behind the superior sorts of old Europe, and will secure to itself abroad a recognition of our American wines, not yet securely established.

The Herbemont, from a southern country, also yields a very excellent claret, although inferior to the one named, but requires at the approach of maturity far more attention than the other. The maturity of the tender, thin-skinned berry upon the same bunch is subject to far greater danger, so that not unfrequently the one part is visited by wasps, while the other is green having sour berries. The Rulander, which for a white wine has, according to my opinion, not yet found a rival in this country, also requires great attention at the time of vintage.

Having gathered the grapes, I generally select all unsound berries, and having pressed the so assorted grapes, I receive a wine as excellent as the sort can yield. This unequal maturing of the berries on one and the same bunch, must ever be regarded as rendering the production of a good wine most difficult; and it is only because these sorts possess other superior advantages that they could be recommended. Delay the harvest as late as possible even though it be not without loss, as it is the safest way to expect a good product, and will abundantly indemnify all your losses.

PRUNING.

It is not every one who grows trees that understands the objects of pruning. If the heads of young trees are pruned and the branches shortened when they are planted according to the instructions we have, from time to time, given, few branches will require to be cut off at any one time afterwards. Indeed no tree should be allowed to grow so as to require any great amount of pruning at once. Fruit trees that were set this spring and duly pruned will require occasional looking after in June. Where a branch appears sickly, it should be cut back still further to a vigorous shoot, and where any superfluous or interfering branches have put forth they should be cut or rubbed off, always having in view an open, well balanced symmetrical head. These remarks are equally applicable to all fruit trees. Trees that were set in previous years require similar treatment. If fruit trees are treated in this manner from the time they are planted until they are six or eight years old, they will present uniform, handsome tops, with fair, smooth branches, with no wounds or scars to be healed and the fruit will be large, fair and well flavored. No instrument larger than a pocket knife, or an ordinary pruning knife, should ever be used.—Practicing this mode of pruning, it matters but little when it is done; but if a larger number of trees are to be pruned so as to render it a business, we should prefer to do it from June to mid-summer; then the tree is making a vigorous growth and the little wounds are readily healed. Old trees that have long been neglected, until their tranches have become so thick and their heads so close and compact as neith-

er to admit the sun nor a free circulation of air, can never produce large, well flavored, or finely colored fruit. Such trees require pruning, but it should be done with caution and not all in one year. For this kind of pruning the winter or early spring is the best time.

Meetings of Ad Interim Committee, Illinois State Horticultural Society.

The ad interim committee of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, consisting of W. C. Flagg, Alton; O. B. Galusha, Lisbon; A. M. Brown, Villa Ridge; M. L. Dunlap, Champaign; H. D. Emery, Chicago; Parker Earle, South Pass; will meet at the following times and places, during the fruit season of 1867, to examine fruits, and other horticultural products, and their management, diseases, etc. Members of the society, particularly the members of committee on grape rot, peach rot and pear blight, that find it convenient to attend, are invited to lend their aid.

South Pass, May 21st, 9 o'clock, A. M., at Limbert's Hotel, to examine the strawberry crop, etc.

Alton, August 1st, 9 o'clock, A. M., at W. C. Flagg's office, to examine the peach crop, etc., and be present at the monthly meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society.

South Pass, September 3d, to be present at the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

St. Louis, September 11th, to be present at the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

St. Joseph, Mich., to examine peach crop, meeting at the *Prairie Farmer* office, Chicago September 25th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Quincy and Warsaw, meeting at the Secretary of State Agricultural Society's office on the fair grounds at Quincy, October 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to examine Quincy, Warsaw and Nauvoo vineyards.

Princeton, October 22d, to examine the orchards of Bureau county meeting at Arthur Bryant's, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MULCHING.

There is no operation more important in the summer treatment of trees and plants than mulching. Newly planted trees will make more than double the growth when mulched, than when the surface of the ground around them is exposed through the summer to the scorching rays of the sun and the drying winds. Many trees that die the first season after they are planted, might be saved by this simple treatment. With a covering of from two to four inches of old straw, hay, saw dust or tan bark, a uniform moisture is kept up in the soil during summer, however dry the weather may be. The growth of the tree, too, is more healthy, and better able to withstand the severe changes of winter (than when it is prematurely and suddenly checked in summer by drouth,) and ready for a new and vigorous fall growth as soon as rain sets in, leaving the stem and branches in the fall filled with unelaborated sap.

If this has not already been attended to, it should no longer be delayed. The ground around the trees should be well hoed and broken up, and a covering of old straw or other litter at once applied.

Mulching is even more important to raspberry and blackberry plants, currant bushes, &c. This treatment insures strong, vigorous stems, and will give the following year double

the supply of fruit that can be expected without it. In the country where straw is abundant, the entire labor of cultivation and weeding is saved by the application of four or five inches of straw over the ground between the rows of plants. The ground should have a good working between the rows with the cultivator, and the straw then applied covering the entire surface.

In the culture of tomatoes mulching will be found to produce an astonishing effect. On land not too rich, a constant succession of fruit may be had through the summer. This dressing, too, keeps the tomatoes from the ground and prevents rotting, by which so many are lost in wet weather. If a few small brush were first laid down under the plants before the straw is applied, it would be better. A hundred plants well mulched will yield more fruit than two or three hundred cultivated in the usual way. Try it.

Fruit Lands in Franklin Co., Mo.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—I am back here again for a time, engaged in mining and smelting lead—and the observations of many years (especially last and this year) so fully convince me of the superiority of the higher points along this road for fruit growing, particularly of peaches and grapes, that I feel safe in saying that you may recommend it in the strongest manner to such as inquire of you for the best fruit lands.

There is now a fine opportunity for orchardists and nurserymen to obtain such lands near to and around Stanton station, at fair rates, as they are owned in large tracts by non residents.

I can safely say, that last summer I saw orchards in this vicinity more heavily laden with fruit—especially peaches—than anywhere along the thousands of miles which I traveled about that time.

There is no nursery on this road between St. Louis County and Springfield, Mo., that I know of, while half a dozen good nurseries and graperies should be at once planted to supply the demand so rapidly increasing between this and Neosho.

I am convinced that I made a mistake in planting my orchard on the bank of the Mississippi, instead of here—as the never failing product of the small one I planted here fifteen years ago, assures me.

And, as to health, the new comer from Northern latitudes could not be safer in this respect upon the Rocky Mountains.

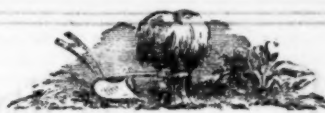
Respectfully yours, SILAS REED.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—We have fine weather now for farm-work, everybody getting in oats and preparing for corn planting; winter wheat looks very fine—more sown last fall than for several years past. Peaches with me all killed on the 13th of March; the prospect for apples is good. Spring very backward; wild plums not yet in bloom. Big frost this morning. Mercury 27°.

Yours truly,

JNO. P. MCCARTNEY.

Cameron, Mo., April 27, 1867.



EDITOR'S TABLE.

WILD FLOWERS.

We take great pleasure in informing our readers, that any wild plants or flowers that they may find and are desirous of identifying, can be forwarded to this office, or to Mr. A. Fendler, Allenton, St. Louis County, Mo., with an account of the soil, exposure, elevation, &c., where the plant was found and whether common or rare.

Mr. F. has been engaged for years in forming and arranging botanical collections, and will be found a zealous and efficient aid in unravelling the mysteries of the botanical world.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. F. F. Fine, in another column. He offers his farm and nursery for sale.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

SELF-CLEANING PONDS.

Select a location in the bed of any stream of water from three to twenty feet wide, and subject to high rises from heavy rains. Dig out a square hole, running with the stream, from twenty to forty feet in length, and from eight to twenty in width—proportionate to the volume and rapidity of the water—four feet deep at the upper end and gradually sloping to the surface at the lower. Secure the sides of the pond well with a stone wall; or, if there is no stone convenient, with logs. Build next two stone walls as wings or arms to catch the water and throw it into the pond below. The lower ends of the walls will be placed respectively at the upper corners of the pond, and widen out at angle each of forty-five degrees. These wings must be long enough and strong enough to catch and turn into the pond beneath, the whole volume of the stream at its flushiest periods. It will be necessary to get a fall for the water. To do this, place a substantial log across, and two feet above the surface at the upper end of the pond, with its ends fairly fixed in the lower ends of the wall, which should be three or four feet thick next to the water.—Place flat rails with their lower ends resting in the bed of the stream above, and the others projecting about a foot over the top of the log. Secure these by throwing stones on the lower ends, and pinning the upper to the log. This will force the water all into the pond beneath, and in its fall it will wash out all trash, stone, soil, or anything else that may lodge on the bottom. The pond will fill from every rain that starts the stream running, with fresh water, and carry off the stagnant, thus supplying stock with pure water always. The principle is the same as in building old-fashioned buttment water gaps, excepting the pond below. I have seen rocks a quarter of a ton in weight thrown out by one of these ponds not more than ten or twelve feet wide, S.



[The following lines are the true utterances of a conscientious and religious spirit.—Ed.]

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

OUR JOURNEY.

We pilgrims each have a cross to bear,
Which we cannot lay down at pleasure,
When we wish to be quick in the race, or long
To grasp at some wayside treasure:
But, day by day, we will travel on,
And utter no complaining,
And by and by in the dust of the grave,
We'll leave the weight that's paining.

We quench our thirst from a cup of friends!
Which Time has filled with sorrow,
And vainly ask him to take it away,
And give us a sweeter to-morrow!
But, day by day, we will still drink on,
And utter no complaining,
And by-and-by in the dust of the grave,
We'll spill the cup we're draining.

Though hands are weary and feet are worn,
And hearts are filled with aching,
We'll ask no rest and seek no balm,
While such a journey taking;
But, day by day, still travel on,
And utter no complaining—
And God has said, in the dust of the grave,
There's rest for us remaining.

Mrs. E. C. P.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Whittier stands a chance to become the first poet of America. Already his Maud Muller is the best poem of the country, and ranks with the Bridge of Sighs, Locksley Hall, and others, outstripping Allen Percy by Mrs. Norton, that lady's best production. Maud Muller will live; it must from necessity live; the people will not let it die. The immortality of a poem is based upon the interest it excites. Maud Muller awakens a deep interest. It does so almost universally. This is the spontaneous principle of the poem. It need but be read to exert an influence—and that influence of a kind that calls forth the keenest feelings, such as we delight in having excited. Few poems among the many do this. They excite—may interest; but do not reach the depths of the heart where the pure fountain lies. This is but rarely stirred. Shakespeare does it; so does Charlotte Brontë. The little poem of Charles Wolfe on the Burial of Sir John Moore has a magic of this kind. Hood has done something in this way. His account of the unfortunate suicide will never fail to draw tears. So Whittier's poem will continue to communicate its charm. It is the nature of these poems to attract—to invite us to a re-perusal, and a discussion of their merits, which will induce others to read them. Thus they are kept alive—these poems.

Now, in America, we know of no poem that stands a chance to be thus kept alive, besides Maud Muller. Whittier has not given us another. He has written many poems; but he has given us only this one that was born of a deep, pure feeling. His Snow Bound is a success. It has an excellent title, and is really a good poem. But it is not Maud Muller, which is a piece of the life of the poet recorded.—Snow Bound partakes more of the imagination, and has not that naturalness and directness and that penetration of sentiment, which rivet the heart forever. It is seldom that descriptions of natural scenery stir us deeply. There are instances in Thomson's Seasons, and in Wordsworth. Yet Whittier has given us some true touches in this poem, which please at the time, but do not haunt us as the scenery of Rydal does, and the "northern ocean" in Thomson. Great feelings of the purest kind must be roused. They must be felt in the first place by the poet, and in that state communicated. But this state is rarely attained, Not that there is no excitement in the world. But the pure feeling, and large at the same time—that is rarely met. Hence, the few great poems. Whittier had one season of this kind when he gave us his New England lyric. He approached it in his winter poem.

A new volume is just issued by him, containing his latest contributions to the magazines, with some new matter. It is not an improvement on his other verse. His poem, The Tent on the Beach, opens thus:

When heats as of a tropic clime
Burned all our inland valleys through,
Three friends, the guests of summer time,
Pitched their white tents where sea-winds blew.
Behind them, marshes, seamed and crossed
With narrow creeks, and flower embossed,
Stretched to the dark oak wood, whose leafy arms
Screened from the stormy East the pleasant inland farms.

At full of tide their bolder shore
Of sun-bleached sand the waters beat;
At ebb, a smooth and glistening floor
They touched with light, receding feet.
Northward a green bluff broke the chain
Of sand-hills; southward stretched a plain
Of salt grass, with a river winding down,
Sail-whitened, and beyond the steeples of the town.

Whence sometimes, when the wind was light,
And dull the thunder of the beach,
They heard the bells of morn and night
Swing, miles away, their silver speech.
Above low scarp and turf-grown wall
They saw the fort-flag rise and fall;
And, the first star to signal twilight's hour,
The lamp-fire glimmer down from tall light-house tower.

This is among the best things in his book.—It is a fair, finished description, showing refinement of style rather than feeling. He was not in the mood at the time; the spell was not on him, or but lightly.

He describes himself in the volume before us thus:

And one there was, a dreamer born,
Who with a mission to fulfil,
Had left the Muses' haunts to turn
The crank of an opinion-mill,
Making his rustic reed of song

A weapon in the war with wrong,
Yoking his fancy to the breaking-plow
That beam-deep turned the soil for truth to spring
and grow.

Too quiet seemed the man to ride
The winged Hippogriff Reform;
Was his a voice from side to side
To pierce the tumult of the storm?
A silent, shy, peace-loving man,
He seemed no fiery partizan
To hold his way against the public frown,
The ban of church and state, the fierce mob's bound-
ing down.

For while he wrought with strenuous will
The work his hands had found to do,
He heard the fitful music still
Of winds that out of dream-land blew.
The din about him could not drown
What the strange voices whispered down:
Along his task-field weird processions swept,
The visionary pomp of stately phantoms stepped.

The common air was thick with dreams—
He told them to the toiling crowd;
Such music as the woods and streams
Sang in his ear he sang aloud;
In still, shut bays, on windy capes,
He heard the call of beckoning shapes,
And, as the gray, old shadows prompted him
To homely moulds of rhyme, he shaped their legends
grim.

He rested now his weary hands,
And lightly moralized and laughed,
As, tracing on the shifting sands,
A burlesque of his paper craft,
He saw the careless waves o'errun,
His words as time before had done,
Each day's tide-water washing clean away,
Like letters from the sand, the work of yesterday.

Written for Colman's Rural World.

A DEWDROP.

A dew-drop hung trembling upon a blade of grass. It was a token of the silent, yet busy agencies of Night, and left by the "sable goddess" to give her royal greeting to Aurora arising from the East, "with breath all incense and cheek all bloom."

It seems a jewel sparkling and rare as any that glistens in kingly diadems; yet we know it is only a drop of water, composed, as philosophers tell us, of two of the most common elements of nature. We are also assured that this little crystal sphere is the world, the home of tiny races of animated life, spending there a joyous, active existence, all unseen even by those who may linger to admire the evanescent beauties of their habitation.

Soon the dew-drop will be exhaled by the vernal sun and pass away to mingle with the soft, fleecy clouds that float above us in ethereal grace and purity, like "incense smoke from some burning censer of the skies." Perchance its pearly folds may catch the rays of the evening sun, and send the gilded beams to our admiring gaze all purple and rose-tinted.

Or it may join the ranks of the storm king, whose marshalled forces of blackness will be driven in rolling, tumultuous strife across the heavens, with the lurid lightning to herald the dread coming, while the deep thunder peals its sublime notes of power and majesty.

When the airy wanderings of the transform-

ed dewdrop are over, its mission in cloud-land accomplished; it returns to us in the welcome shower, in shrouding mist, or in gently falling snow flakes, coming to wrap our mother earth in wintry robes of vestal loveliness. It may dance in the rivulet, calmly repose in the bosom of the placid lake, swell the majestic flow of the river, or sport in the briny billows of the dark blue sea; yet every changing scene is in perfect obedience to the will of Him, who scatters the dewdrops on field and flower, sends the rain in due season, spreads the hoar frost, fills the rivers, stays the proud waves of old ocean, and holds the gathered waters as in the "hollow of His hand." L. Oakley, Mo.

The Goddess of Poverty.

Paths sanded with gold, verdant heaths, ravens loved by the wild goats, great mountains crowned with stars, wandering torrents, impenetrable forests, let the good Goddess pass through—the Goddess of Poverty! Since the world existed, since men have been, she travels the world, she dwells among men; she travels singing, and she sings working—the Goddess, the good Goddess of Poverty! Some men assembled to curse her. They found her too beautiful, too gay, too nimble, and too strong "Pluck out her wings," said they; "Chain her! bruise her with blows, that she may suffer, that she may perish!"—the Goddess of Poverty! They have chained the good Goddess; they have beaten and persecuted her; but they cannot disgrace her. She has taken refuge in the soul of poets, in the soul of peasants, in the soul of martyrs, in the soul of saints—the good Goddess, the Goddess of Poverty! She has walked more than the Wandering Jew; she has traveled more than the swallow: she is older than the Cathedral of Prague; she is younger than the egg of a wren; she has multiplied more upon the earth than strawberries in Bohemian forests—the Goddess, the good Goddess of Poverty! She always makes the grandest and most beautiful things that we see upon the earth; it is she who has cultivated the fields, and pruned the trees; it is she who tends the fields, singing the most beautiful airs; it is she who sees the first peep of dawn, and receives the last smile of evening—the good Goddess of Poverty! It is she who carries the sabre and the gun; who makes war and conquests; it is she who collects the dead, tends the wounded, and hides the conquered—the Goddess, the good Goddess of Poverty! Thy children will cease, one day, to carry the world upon their shoulders; they will be recompensed for their labor and toil. The time approaches when there will be neither rich nor poor; when all men shall consume the fruit of the earth, and equally enjoy the gifts of God. But thou wilt not be forgotten in their hymns—oh, good Goddess of Poverty!—[George Sand.]

What makes us like new Acquaintances is not so much any weariness of our old ones, or the pleasure of change, as disgust at not being sufficiently admired by those who know us too well, and the hope of being more so by those who do not know so much of us.—[La Rochefoucauld.]

The Punishment of Children.

A few days ago we published, says the Albany Knickerbocker, the case of a little boy being frightened to death by threatened punishment, and that was only one of the numerous instances of a like nature. The following remarks on the subject, from *Hall's Journal of Health*, are interesting and seasonable:

Not long ago an editor in the northern part of the State of New York told his son, about eleven years old, that he would whip him in the course of a few hours, and locked him in an upper room until he had leisure to do so. When he heard the father coming he became so alarmed that he jumped out of the window and broke his neck. About a year ago a mother punished her little daughter, of eight years, by shutting her up in a dark closet; the child became so frightened that convulsions were induced, which resulted in death. In another case, of a similar character, the result was still more calamitous, for the child became epileptic, and so remained for a long time afterward. The object of parental correction should be the ultimate good of the child, and to make it effective:

1. The character of the punishment should be according to the disposition and temperament of the child.

2. The punishment should be in proportion to the nature of the offense.

3. The punishment should be inflicted with the utmost self-possession, for if done in a towering passion it takes the character of revenge; the child sees it, and resists it with defiance, stubbornness, or with a feeling of being the injured party.

4. Punishment should never be threatened, for one of two results, both unfortunate, are certain—either the promise will not be kept, and the child lose confidence in parental assertions, or the child's mind dwelling upon what is expected, suffers a lengthened torture, imagination always aggravating the severity of the chastisement, and the child gradually learns to startle at every event which is likely to usher in the correction, and the foundation is laid for that fearfulness of the future which is the bane of all human happiness; and in some cases the severity of the expected suffering looms up so largely under the influence of a distempered imagination, as in the case of the editor's, that child-suicide is considered the lesser evil. It is nothing more nor less than a savage barbarity for any parent to hold the mind of a child in a state of terrorism for a single hour, let alone for days and weeks.

5. Never correct a child by scolding, admonition or castigation in the presence of any person whatever. It is an attack on its self-esteem, which provokes resistance and passion. Let grown persons recollect how ill they bear even deserved reproof in the presence of others.

6. Never punish a child twice for one offense; it is a great injustice, a relic of barbarism, and always discourages or hardens. Make each settlement final in itself, and don't be forever harping on what is past.

7. Punishment should not be effected in any case without placing clearly before the child's mind the nature of the aggravation, and that the sole design of the chastisement, or reproof, is his present and future welfare.

8. In all cases where punishment is decided upon, it should be prompt or deferred, according to the degree of aggravation or palpable wrong. It is almost always better to defer; but in such cases threaten nothing, do nothing which indicates in the slightest degree that any thing is to come. And when the time does come, do not alarm the child with any show of preparation, but gradually and affectionately bring up the whole matter; place it in its true, just and clear light, and act accordingly; and always as much

as possible, appeal to the child's conscience, to its sense of right, to its magnanimity, to its benevolence toward man and its gratitude toward God.

THE VINEYARD.

FROM DRYDEN'S SECOND GEORGIC.

To dress thy vines new labor is required,
Nor must the painful husbandman be tired;
For thrice at least in compass of a year,
Thy vineyard must employ the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface plain;
To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine.
Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.
Even in the lowest months, when storms have shed
From vines the hairy honors of their head,
Not then the dragging hind his labor ends;
But to the coming year his care extends;
Even then the naked vine he persecutes;
His pruning-knife at once reforms and cuts.
Be first to dig the ground, be first to burn
The branches lopt, and first the props return
Into thy house, that bore the burdened vines;
But last to reap the vintage of thy vines.
Twice in the year luxuriant leaves o'ershade
The encumbered vine; rough brambles twice invade;
Hard labor both! commend the large excess
Of spacious vineyards; cultivate the less.

THE PATH OF LIFE.—Why not strew the path of life with flowers? It requires no stronger efforts than to plant thorns and briars. Is it not strange that we bend all our efforts in cultivating those plants which afford no pleasure, but, on the contrary abridge our happiness; while we suffer to spring up, spontaneously, the few stray flowers that occasionally throw a smile along our way? It need not be thus. The few happy men around us should teach us an important lesson. There is no reason in the world why we should not be as happy as they. If we would look on the path of life as a road, we must cultivate ourselves and go diligently about it. Less frequently would we have cause to mourn over the bitter past, or the dark and cloudy present. If our years have run thus far to waste, let us with care influence the future, and with all care and attention cultivate those fruits and flowers that will yield a harvest of agreeable pleasure.

STATE OF MATRIMONY.—The State of Matrimony has at last been bounded and described by some out West student, who says: "It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks, and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry until you cross the equinoctial line of house-keeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of bright eyes you run against."

RELIGION is the reverence we have for sacred things. It is not creed; it is not heathen or christian; Mahomedan or Hindoo. The Greek mythology was not it; nor the rites of the Indian. True religion exists in the heart, and goes forth in good works and good will to man. It is amiable, happy, peaceful—not the clash of sectaries. It binds up the wounds of the bruised heart. It is Christ without the Divinity, ever doing good. It is the child as it came from God breathing the original life—thankful, obedient, happy.

We should live right on, as though the eye of scrutiny were not upon us, the same always, only see that we are right.

President Lincoln used to tell this story of himself: He was riding one day on the stage coach in Illinois, when the driver asked him to treat. "I never use liquor," was Mr. Lincoln's reply, "and I cannot induce others to do so." "Don't chew, neither?" "No, sir." "Nor smoke?" "No, sir; I never use tobacco in any form." "Well," replied the disgusted Jehu, "I haint much opinion of you fellers with no small vices; I've allers noticed they make it up in big ones."

A negro boy was driving a mule in Jamaica, when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge. "Won't you go, eh?" said the boy. "Feel grand, do you? I s'pose you forgot your fadder was a jackass."

ACQUIREMENT.—That which we acquire with the most difficulty we retain the longest; as those who have earned a fortune are usually more careful of it than those who have inherited one.—[Colton.]

ACTING.—There is no secret in the heart which our Actions do not disclose. The most consummate hypocrite cannot at all times conceal the workings of the Mind.—[From the Latin.]

It is hard to personate and act a part long, for where Truth is not at the bottom, Nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or other.—[Tillotson.]

ACTION.—Deliberate with Caution, but act with Decision; and yield with Graciousness, or oppose with Firmness.

If the memory is weak do not overload it. Charge it only with the most useful and solid matters.

THE ELASTIC EGG.—Take a good and sound egg, place it in strong vinegar, and allow it to remain for twelve hours; it will then become quite soft and elastic. In this state it can be squeezed into a tolerably wide mouthed bottle; when in, it must be covered with water, having some soda dissolved in it. In a few hours this preparation will restore the egg to nearly its original solidity; after which the liquid should be poured off, and the bottle dried. Keep it as a curiosity to puzzle one's friends, for an explanation how the egg was laid in it.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]
METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLESTON, MO.
APRIL, 1867.

Thermometer in open air.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
46.5	60.8	51.7	55.0

Maximum temp. 91° 0, 21st, 2 P. M.

Minimum " 21.5, 6th, 5 A. M.

Range, 69.5

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
42.9	52.4	46.3	47.2

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
29.495	29.446	29.462	29.468

Maximum, 29.776, 24th, 9 P.M.

Minimum, 29.035, 21st, 9 P.M.

Range, 0.741

Rain on the 4th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 23d, 26th together 0.89 inches.

A remarkable feature of the month is its small amount of rain and its dry atmosphere, the difference between the dry and wet-bulb thermometers sometimes amounting to 20 and on the 21st even to 28½ degrees.

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.

The successful merchant is always the one who keeps the best class of goods of all kinds and sells full weight goods, and as many of them are aware of the fact, they keep D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*.

Every subscriber would promote his own and neighbor's good by getting up clubs for the *Rural World*.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

A PORK STEW.—Take pieces of fresh pork, sweet bread, liver, heart, tongue, and skirts. Boil in just water enough to cook them tender. Before they are done, season them with salt and considerable pepper, and let them fry after the water is out to a fine brown. It is an excellent dish.

TO ROAST A BEEF'S HEART.—Cut open, to remove the ventricles or pipes, soak in water to free it of blood, and parboil it about ten minutes. Prepare a highly seasoned stuffing and fill it. Tie a string around to secure it. Roast till tender. Add butter and flour to the gravy, and serve it up hot in a covered dish. Garnish it with cloves stuck in over it, and eat with jelly. They are good boiled tender and fried in butter, cut in thin slices, seasoned with salt and pepper.

BEEF CAKES.—Chop pieces of roast beef very fine. Mix grated bread crumbs, chopped onions and parsley; season with pepper and salt; moisten with a little of the dripping or ketchup; cold ham or tongue may be added to improve it. Make in broad flat cakes, and spread a coat of mashed potato on the top and bottom of each. Lay a piece of butter on every cake and set in an oven to brown. Other cold meats may be prepared in the same way for a breakfast dish. Slices of cold roast beef may be broiled, seasoned with salt and pepper, and well buttered; served hot. They may be chopped fine, seasoned well with salt and pepper, and laid upon a moist toast for a breakfast dish.

TO FRY CALVES' LIVER.—Cut the liver in thin slices, season with pepper, salt, and, if you like, sweet herbs and parsley. Dredge with flour, and fry brown in lard or drippings. Cook it well, and serve with its own gravy. A calf's heart may be dressed in this manner. Slices of cold boiled ham may be added as an improvement.

PEA SOUP.—If you use dry peas, soak them over night in a warm place. Early next morning boil them an hour, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus ten minutes before you change the water. Then, with fresh water and a pound of salt pork, boil three or four hours, or until they are perfectly soft. Green peas require only about an hour.

TO STEW BEEF.—Take a good piece of fresh beef, not too fat, rub with salt, and boil in water just enough to cover it. An hour before you take it up, add pared potatoes and parsnips, if you have them, split. Let them cook till tender, and turn the meat several times. Serve them up together with gravy. The water should be cooked out, which will leave the vegetables a light brown. Sweet potatoes are good cooked in this way.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.—Boil fresh beef, chop it fine, and season it with Cayenne and black pepper and cloves; put in cloth bags, and cut off for tea.

FRESH MEAT BALLS.—Boil the liver, heart, tongue, &c., chop and season with drawn butter.

TO MAKE SAUSAGES IN SUMMER.—Chop raw pork and veal fine, and season with salt, pepper and sage; add a little flour, and do up in balls to fry, and they make a fine fresh dish, equal to those made entirely of pork.

ICE CREAM.—Two quarts of milk; two ounces of sugar; twelve eggs; two lemons. Grate the peels into the milk, and boil; sweeten; take the yellows of all of the eggs, and half of the whites; beat them well, then add the boiling milk, keep them stirring; set the dish over the fire five minutes, stirring it constantly, then pour through a sieve into your freezing-pot. The proportions to surround the pot is one quart of salt to one pail full of ice. Place it in as cold a place as possible; as fast as it freezes on the sides, remove it with the spoon. One hour is sufficient to freeze it.

St. Louis Wholesale Market.

Corrected for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, by
SHRYOCK & ROWLAND,

Successors to W. P. & L. R. Shryock,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
And Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco,
210 Levee and 216 Commercial St., St. Louis,
Particular attention paid to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and General Merchandise.

May 9, 1867.

Cotton—18c to 23 ¢ lb. Very dull.

Tobacco—Lugs, \$2.50 to 3.60 ¢ 100 lbs.

Shipping leaf, \$6.25 to 11.50.

Manufacturing leaf, \$8.00 to 40.00.

Hemp—Hackled tow, \$125 @ 135. ¢ ton.

Dressed, \$260 @ 280.

Medium, \$115 @ 160.

Lead—\$9.00 @ 9½ ¢ 100 lbs.

Hides—Dry salt, 18c @ 19.

Green 10c @ 11 ¢ lb.

Dry flint, 21c to 22 ¢ lb.

Hay—\$18.00 @ 25.00 ¢ ton.

Wheat—Spring, \$2.80 to 3.25, ¢ bush.

Winter, \$3.25 to 3.75 ¢ bus.

Corn—\$1.13 to 1.18 ¢ bush.

Oats—88c to 95 ¢ bus.

Barley—Spring, \$1.10 to 1.23.

Fall, \$1.50 @ 2.00.

Flour—Fine, \$6.50 to 9.75, ¢ bbl.

Superfine, \$10.50 to 12.50 ¢ bbl.

XX, \$13.50 to 15.00 ¢ bbl.

Ex. Family, \$17.00 to 19.00 ¢ bbl.

Butter—Cooking, 8c to 15; table, 25 to 30, ¢ lb.

Eggs—13½c, ¢ doz., shipper's count.

Beans—Navy, \$3.25 @ 4.00, ¢ bus.

Castor, \$2.00 ¢ bus.

Potatoes—\$1.00 to 1.15 ¢ bus.

Salt—per bbl, \$3.20. G. A., sack, 2.50 to 2.60

Onions—\$6.50 per bbl.

Dried Fruit—Apples, \$1.75 to 2.25 ¢ bus.

Peaches, \$3.25 to \$4.50 ¢ bus.

Cranberries—\$12.00 per bbl.

Corn Brooms—\$1.50 to 3.50 per doz.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 26c to 28 ¢ lb.

Tea, \$1.25 to 2.00 ¢ lb.

Sugar, N. O., 13c to 14 ¢ lb.

Crushed & Refined, 16½c to 18 ¢ lb.

Molasses, N. O., 65c to 90 ¢ gal.

Choice Syrups, \$1.35 to 1.70, ¢ gal.

Soap—Palm, 6½c to 8 ¢ lb.

Ex. Family, 9½c ¢ lb.

Castile, 14c ¢ lb.

Candles—16c to 22 ¢ lb.

Lard Oil—\$1.10 @ 1.15 ¢ gal.

Coal Oil—50c ¢ gal.

Tallow—9½c ¢ lb.

Beeswax, 30c to 35 ¢ lb.

Green Apples—Choice Jenetons, \$3 @ 4.50, ¢ bbl

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SECOND CARONDELET TOWNSHIP FAIR, to be given by the Carondelet Farmers' Union, at New Wolkoff School Mansion in September, 1867. All Farmers and Mechanics of the Township and City of Carondelet are respectfully invited to prepare for the Fall Exhibition. Our Schedule of Premiums will be out in or before June, 1867. H. J. SCHULTE, Pres.

L. TANZBERGER, Sec.

SMALL FRUIT BOXES.

By the 1000, or 10,000 or 100,000!!!

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT for the State of Missouri, for the sale of

Hallock's Patent Quart Fruit

Boxes, with Cases for holding the same—furnished complete, in any quantity.

This is the best and cheapest Small Fruit Box yet patented, and can be furnished so cheap that it may go with the fruit, and if not returned the loss will not be felt.

Those having STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES or BLACKBERRIES to market, will do well to correspond with the undersigned.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, St. Louis.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HORTICULTURIST AND FARMER;

A monthly, finely illustrated, and devoted mainly to the interests of Fruit Growers. One dollar and fifty cents per year. Single numbers postpaid, 20 cents.

Address, O. A. A. GARDNER, Editor,
Mexico, Mo.

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Free to Bee Keepers.

Free to Bee Keepers.

"Hints to Bee Keepers,"

A practical pamphlet, containing much valuable information. Sent free to any address. More agents wanted to sell the Bee Keeper's Text Book, Italian Queen Bees, and the American Moveable Comb Hive.

The Improved Moveable Comb Frames are secured by Letters Patent for a term of 17 years from October 1865, and we have just secured another improvement by purchasing a general interest for Mr. Langstroth's territory in his Patent extended 7 years in 1866, being determined to respect the rights of all, and spare no expense to maintain the supremacy of the "American Hive." Send for a pamphlet without delay, and address H. A. KING & CO., Nevada, Ohio, or L. C. WAITE, Gen. Agent, St. Louis, Mo. May 15.

FARM FOR SALE.

F. F. FINE, offers for sale his Farm with Nursery, or without the Nursery. 83 acres in the tract. 60 acres in good cultivation. An orchard of 2000 choice Fruit trees, mostly in bearing; about 1 acre in grapes of best varieties, with other small fruits, &c. Call and see it. It is on the Telegraph Road, 2 miles from Turnpike, and only 14 miles from Grimsley Station, I. M. R. Road. One of the best fruit locations in Missouri.

May 15th, 1867.

2t

The Stallion Season.

ABDALLAH, JR.,

Will stand at my stable on the Olive Street Road, 5 miles west of the Court House, at THIRTY Dollars the season, to be paid at time of service.

He was sired by R. A. Alexander's celebrated trotting stallion, Abdallah, and he by Rysdick's Hambletonian, who stands at \$500 per mare the season, and for whom \$35,000 has been refused.

The dam of ABDALLAH, JR., is the thorough-bred mare Kitty Fisher, out of the celebrated race mare Bertrand, formerly owned and run by John R. Sparr of South Carolina. Kitty Fisher's sire was Chorister, and his sire Imported Contract. Chorister's dam Jennie Gray, by Auld Robin Gray.

Thus it will be seen that this Stallion combines the very best blood of the trotter and race horse. He inherits in a remarkable degree, the trotting action of the Messenger breed as transmitted through his sire and grand sire. He has magnificent knee action, combined with the long, low, telling stroke from behind, for which this breed is so remarkable. When trotting, if driven to a break, the slightest pull brings him down to his trot without the loss of a moment, and this natural characteristic doubtless will be transmitted to his colts.

Abdallah, Jr., is a blood bay with black points, fifteen and a half hands high, with large bone and muscle and possessing great power. He has had but little handling, but could show at 2.50 gait without training. He served twenty mares last spring, and every one proves to be in foal. NORMAN J. COLMAN

SEASON OF 1867.

WATERLOO,

By Imp. Yorkshire out of Topaz by Imp. Glencoe, will make the season of 1867 at the farm of his owner, 12 miles west of St. Louis, and 3 east of Bridgeton, on the N. B. Plank Road, at \$25 the season.—Cash when services are rendered. Pasturage for a few mares from a distance at \$2 per week at risk of owner.

W. W. HENDERSON, M.D.
apl—3m

THE FOLLOWING

HORSES will Stand

The ensuing season at HIGHLAND FARM, on the Manchester road, 22 miles west of St. Louis.

VOUCHER, by Wagner. Dam, imported Britannia by Muley. At \$25.

DERBY, by imported Eclipse. Dam, Lady Taylor by Glencoe. At \$15

REVEILLE, by Membrino Chief. Dam by Bob Letcher, he by Medoc. At \$10.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance, at \$2 per week; every care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no accountability should they occur. The money must be paid in all cases before the mare is taken away.

B. F. HUTCHISON.
March 1st, 1867. 3m

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

WITH

SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best soap if you buy the grease. Directions attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every drug and grocery store.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER.

TURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER.
March 15-ly

NANSEMOND

Sweet Potato Plants.



OF BEST QUALITY
DURING MAY AND JUNE.

Put up to carry safely long distances.

Price, 500 \$2.25; per 1000, \$3.50;
5000, \$15; 10,000, \$28.

This variety is successfully grown at the North. Send for Circular of Directions, &c.

MURRAY & CO.,
Foster's Crossings, Warren Co.,
my15-2t Ohio.

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

INSTITUTED BY STATE
AUTHORITY.

Authorized Capital,
\$100,000.00

Office—N. E. Corner of Fifth and
Chesnut Streets.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
President.

P. M. KIELY, Secretary.

JOSEPH W. WHITE, Adjuster.

This Insurance Company has been organized especially for the benefit of
WESTERN FARMERS.

It will take no Fire Risks except on

**FARM
BUILDINGS,**
And Private Residences in towns
and cities, detached from other
buildings at least one
hundred feet.

It will insure the LIFE OF ALL KINDS OF

LIVE STOCK.

It will insure Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.,

AGAINST THEFT!

It will insure the

LIVES OF PERSONS,

For the benefit of the wife and children.

**LOSSES Will be promptly
Adjusted and Paid.**

**Efficient AGENTS wanted
in every Town and County.**

GOOD INDUCEMENTS TO LOCAL
AGENTS.

The FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has been organized by and under the Laws of Missouri, with all these Special Departments of Insurance, and the custom of farmers who desire Insurance is respectfully solicited.

All business will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Letters addressed to the Secretary promptly answered.

NANSEMOND SWEET Potato Plants.

Securely packed and sent by express to any part of the country.

Price, per hundred, 35 cents.

Price, per thousand \$3.00.

Ten thousand and over, \$2.50 per thousand.

Address, J. F. BARNETT, Louisiana, Mo.

may1-2t

"The Paper"—The American Wit, 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

TO NURSERYMEN. Fruit and Flower Plates.

These Plates are all drawn from nature, lithographed by JOSEPH PRESTLE, Sen., and colored by JOSEPH PRESTLE, Jun., from Germany, and are superior to anything of the kind made in Europe.

Samples of
FOUR SPECIMENS sent by mail

to any address, post-paid, on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

All orders to the amount of
ONE HUNDRED PLATES,
Paid in advance, \$25,
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

P.S.—My Plates took the First Premium at the last Iowa State Fair. Send for a Catalogue.

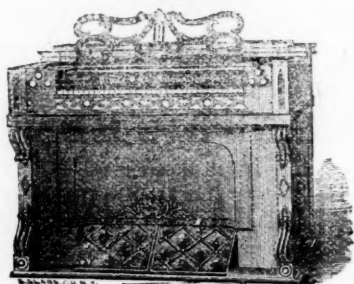
JOSEPH PRESTLE, Jun., Iowa City, Iowa.
feb15—4t

"A Family Paper"—The American Wit, 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

The oldest establishment in the
United States.

Manufactory, corner of Niagara and Maryland Sts.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.
Over 40,000 Now in Use.

**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
Melodeons and Automatic
Organs.**



WITH "MANUAL SUB-BASS" AND "TREMOLLO,"
CAN BE FOUND IN ALL
THE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES

Throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

We now manufacture over FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES of the MELODEON, ORGAN MELODEON, SCHOOL ORGAN, AUTOMATIC ORGAN, &c., and during the existence of our Manufactory have sent forth A GREATER NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS than the whole of the other Manufactories in the United States combined! And we have the proud satisfaction of adding, WE HAVE NEVER HAD AN INSTRUMENT RETURNED from any imperfections or deficiency in construction.

Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued, is sent free of postage to any applicant. Address orders or communications to

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., or
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

feb15-3m

Wanted "20,000 subscribers" for the American Wit. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

The Orchard and Vineyard of
America, Jefferson County, Mo.—

Cheap homes for all. Descriptive Pamphlet and Map sent free to any address. JOHN L. THOMAS, ap15tf Hillsboro, Mo.

A Work on Squash Raising.

How to select the location—prepare the ground—what manures to use, and how to apply them—how to plant, cultivate, gather, store, keep and market the crop. Illustrated by several engravings, including a section of a Squash House. The work will be found as thorough as my Treatise on Onion Raising. Sent to any address for 30 cents. If any person on reading it does not find his money's worth, he may return the book, and I will refund the money.

James J. H. Gregory,

ap5t Marblehead, Mass.

"The Cheapest Paper"—The American Wit, only 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

PRICE LIST OF WINES,

Grown by

GEORGE HUSMANN, GRAPE HILL VINE-
YARDS, NEAR HERMANN, MO.

In cases of one dozen bottles each—

Norton's Virginia, first quality,	\$18.00
Concord, first quality,	12.00
Concord, second quality, very good,	10.00
Herbmont, first quality,	18.00
Delaware, first quality,	24.00
Cunningham, first quality,	18.00
Cassady, first quality,	12.00
Clinton,	10.00
Hartford Prolific,	16.00
Catawba, first quality,	10.00
Catawba, second quality, very fair,	\$ 8.50

In cases, in quantities under forty gallons—

Norton's Virginia, first quality,	\$4.50 per gallon.
Concord, first quality,	3.00 "
Concord, second quality,	2.50 "
Catawba, first quality,	2.50 "
Catawba, second quality,	2.00 "
Herbmont, first quality,	4.50 "
In quantities over forty gallons—	
Norton's Virginia, first quality,	4.00 "
Concord, first quality,	2.50 "
Concord, second quality,	2.00 "
Catawba, first quality,	2.00 "
Catawba, second quality,	1.75 "

As these wines were all grown on my own vineyards and carefully managed, I can warrant them to be of superior quality, and have no doubt but they will give general satisfaction. GEO. HUSMANN.

ly-tf

"A Comic Paper"—The American Wit, only 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

COLMAN & SANDERS, ST. LOUIS NURSERY.

On the Olive Street Road, 5 miles
West of the Court House.

It contains the largest and choicest
stock of



Home Grown
FRUIT TREES,



Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens,

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, &c.

IN THE WEST.

The varieties are all guaranteed to be adapt
to our soil and climate.

The City Office of the Nursery is at 97 Chesnut St.
in the Office of "COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD."

Address, COLMAN & SANDERS,
St. Louis, Mo.

"A Witty Paper"—The American Wit, 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

Carrot and Mangold Wurtzel SEED.—I raised the past season a fine lot of Long Red, Yellow Globe, and White Mangold Wurtzel Seed. I will send either variety, post-paid, to any address, for \$1 per lb. Also, Long Orange Carrot, of my own growing, at \$1.25 per lb.

I here offer an opportunity to procure seed directly from the grower.

James J. H. Gregory,
Marblehead, Mass.

"Something New"—The American Wit, only 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is stronger and less
liable to rip in use or wear than
the Lock Stitch."

("Judges' Report" at the "Grand Trial.")
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work,
containing both kinds of stitches on the same
piece of goods. Address,

M. W. LEET,

General Agent, No. 11 North Fifth St.,
Saint Louis, Mo. opposite Court House.

"A Gal-or-ious Paper"—The American Wit, 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

KIRBY

For a few years past the control of "THE KIRBY" in Missouri has been in the hands of parties to whom we sold it,—but having now re-purchased same we have established an Office, Warehouse, Sample Room, and Repair Depot, for our GENERAL SOUTH-WESTERN AGENCY at No. 1246 BROADWAY, "WHITTIER BUILDINGS," ST. LOUIS, MO. Mr. Dick Ranney is our General Agent in charge of the same, and Otis B. Colcord, Traveling Agent.

The Machines furnished through this General Agency will be of our own manufacture, at AUBURN, New York, and are much improved over any machine ever sold in the South-West. Farmers are EARNESTLY CAUTIONED against being led into the belief that the "KIRBY" is only a "rigid bar" machine, but allow us to assure you it IS A "FLEXIBLE BAR" MACHINE, and also that it is the original and very best flexible bar principle in the world.

We fully warrant our Machine. It is a perfect Mower, perfect Reaper, perfect Hand-raker, and perfect Self-raker, — ALL COMBINED IN ONE! and the Cheapest in the World!

Send for Full Descriptive Pamphlet. Local Agents wanted. Address D. M. OSBORNE & Co., (P. O. Box, 2583, St. Louis, Mo.)



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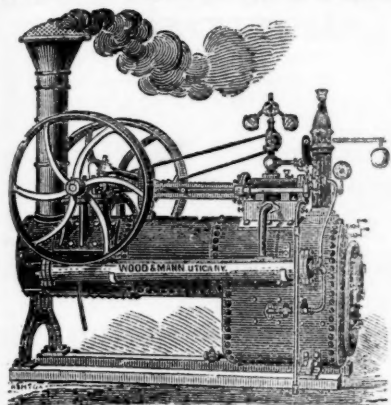
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**WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE
CO.'S CELEBRATED
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
Steam Engines & Boilers.**



From 4 to 35 horse power.
Also, PORTABLE SAW MILLS

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the United States, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Portable Engines and Saw Mills, which, for simplicity, compactness, power and economy of fuel, are conceded by experts to be superior to any ever offered to the public.

The great amount of Boiler room, fire surface, and cylinder area, which we give to the rated horse power, make our Engines the most powerful and cheapest in use; and they are adapted to every purpose where power is required. All sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive Circulars with Price List, sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.

Branch Office, 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.
July 1—ly

A Good Cooking Stove

Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and, if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort and happiness of every member of the family.

NO COOKING STOVES

Have ever been brought before the public which obtained so great a popularity or met with more favor than the

CHARTER OAK.

Over 100,000 of these Celebrated Cooking Stoves,

Have been sold, and they are giving entire satisfaction.

**THE IMPROVED
CHARTER OAK STOVE,
WITH EXTENSION TOP,**

Has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The ovens are larger, bake more uniform, and the Stove heavier than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size ever made. The Charter Oak is made expressly for Southern and Western people, and we are confident that they will find it the Best and Cheapest Cooking Stove they can buy.

Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by the
**EXCELSIOR
MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,**
612 and 614 Main St.,
St. Louis, Mo.
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The Lamb Family

KNITTING

Machine!

Knits **H**osiery

OF ALL SIZES,

**Forming the HEEL and
TOE complete,**

Also, FANCY FABRICS of every variety. In fact every article of Knit Fabric in use in the family, can be manufactured on the Machine.

For Circular and SAMPLE STOCKING, address with stamp, CLARK & LEET,
Nov. 15 No. 11 North 5th St., Saint Louis, Mo.

"A Rich Paper"—The American Wit, 25 cts. a year. Address, Richardson & Collins, ap15tf 42 John St., New York.

NATIVE WINES.

Norton's Virginia, Concord, Heribmont, Delaware, Cunningham, Cassidy, Clinton, Hartford Prolific and Catawba, by the case, containing 1 dozen bottles each. Norton's Virginia, Concord and Catawba, also by the keg, barrel or cask.

As these wines were all grown on my own vineyards, and carefully managed, I can warrant them to be of superior quality and to give general satisfaction.

Sample cases, containing one dozen bottles assorted of all the above varieties, will be put up if desired. Address, GEO. HUSMANN, Hermann, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

6,500 SUBJECTS.

Prominent Men and Women, Views, Statuary, Classical and Nude. A Prize Ticket will be sent with each Photograph, worth from \$1.50 to \$1. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send stamp for Circular. 1 Photograph 15 cents; 5 do. 63 cents; 10 do. \$1.20; 25 do. \$2.80. Address, RICHARDSON & COLLINS, ap4t 42 John Street, New York.

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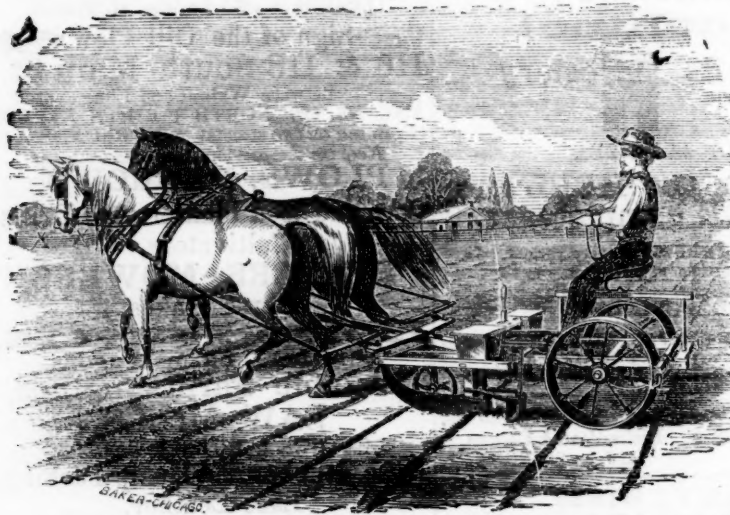
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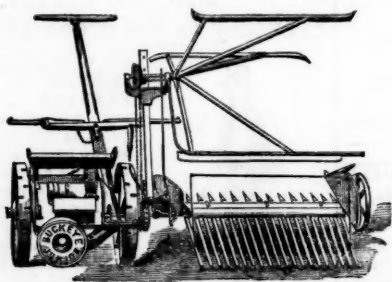
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